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TEACHERS

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END TO CLEWS

None of Those in the Watterson Case of Value, However.

A Squad of Police to Attend the Murdered Man's Funeral-More About Bloodhounds.

As the tragedy of last Saturday night becomes a thing of the past theories and clews thicken and accumulate. The idenhope that the bloodhounds brought here Monday and placed on the trail would lead to something tangible upon which the police might work has been dispelled, and the dogs were taken back to Seymour yesterday afternoon. Citizens, as well as the police, have grown interested in the case, and several physicians who have been called upon to dress wounds or bruises within the past two days have felt it incumbent upon themselves to notify the officers. Numerous incidents of this sort were developed yesterday and in each case promptly investigated. Unfortunately, the reports proved to be valueless.

Coroner Beck secured the testimony of two or three witnesses yesterday, but nothing of importance was brought out. Superintendent Powell and Detective Splann investigated a startling report from | for the the north part of the city late last night. The result of their work was not made known. There is an opinion prevalent now that the murderer is inside the limits of the city, and that he is wounded, perhaps mortally. Should this theory prove true, his capture can be but a question of a few

Monday afternoon a man called at the office of the coroner to see the knife used in the killing of Watterson. The coroner was absent and the caller left. He stated that he believed he could identify the weapon as one which he had sharpened a few weeks ago, and which was stolen on Thanksgiving night from his brother-inlaw's grocery store on East North street. He further stated that the man who had taken the knife is a negre, and that he is known. This statement can hardly be of importance in the case, since the proprietor of the meat market at Mississippi and Ninth streets has already identified the knife as his own.

The murdered officer will be buried at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Blackford-street Church. All the Merchant policemen of the city will attend, besides a platoon police detailed last night by Superintendent Powell. Police Captain Quigley will have command of the detachment.

TRAINING OF BLOODHOUNDS.

They Are by No Means Feroclous-How They Trail.

There is a mistaken idea in regard to the bloodhound used before and during the war, in the South, by the owners of runaway slaves for their capture. These dogs were the ordinary foxhounds trained for the purpose. In a conversation, yesterday, a former owner of a pack of these man-hunters, stated that the dogs were never allowed to run game but were trained from puppyhood on the negro scent. A young colored boy's coat being taken from his back, the boy was given thirty minutes start and told to climb a tree when the hounds were nearing him (the dogs always baying on the track.) At a signal the dogs were brought out of their kennels and taken to the woods in the vicinity of where the boy had run and, after throwing the coat on the ground, the dogs were allowed to nose or smell it, and then being put on the track they soon overhauled the boy. By constant practice these dogs became adepts at slave hunting. As is well known the negroes of the South went bare-footed and their course being through the woods, where the scent held well, a dog could run a track not crossed too often by others with remark-

able accuracy

The supposed-to-be bloodhounds used by the "Uncle Tom's Cabin troupes are nothing more nor less than great Danes, and not related to the hound family as generally understood, with scenting powers. There are probably not twenty-five pure blooded bloodhounds in America. J. L. Winchell, of Fair Haven, Vt., has imported several for breeding purposes, but their names were their death knell. The dogs have a peaceable disposition and are not at all inclined to be quarrelsome. While their scent is remarkable it is not more so than the ordinary foxhound. Man-hunters were quite fashionable in the East a year or so ago when an effort was made to popularize the breed to take the place of the pug which had run its course and whose popularity was on the decline. A meeting point would be decided upon, and many of the fashionable people would assemble, when a man would start across the country, paralleling a road, and, after a given time, say half an hour, the dog would be put on his trail, it being the man's duty to try to baffle the dog by wading in the brooks, walking fences and by other means cause the hound to lose the track. After making a wide circle the man finally met the spectators who had been following along the roadway, and mingled with them. The hound trailing up into the crowd would go from one to another until he finally located his man. By these trials it was proven the dog knew his business and was suited for the purpose, but the abominable

name killed his popularity. The foxhound and bloodhound have a remarkable knack or instinct to decipher scent and to carry one kind of scent to the end. A foxhound, when trained on foxes, will only run the trail of a fox; many other kinds of animals may cross the fox track but the dog is never bothered. It is the same way with a hound broken on deer and it is the same way with a dog trained to follow a human foot scent. The conditions of scent must be favorable for the dog.

On dry dusty roads, ploughed fields or hard surfaces the scent does not hold well and, as a consequence, the dog makes poor headway. The soll must be moist. It is a well-known fact that a hound runs better on meadows or in the brush where the animal touches the brush or grass, leaving a body scent. The opinion, from experience, would be that a dog could not trail a person or animal on a brick walk or asphalt from the foot scent, ten hours after the same was made, even with everything favorable. The smooth surface would prevent the holding of scent. It would be dif-

ferent with a blood trail. Will Seek New Bids.

The Board of Works decided yesterday to readvertise for bids on the proposed embankment to protect the Marlette Park property from high water in Fall creek. Rough estimates on the plan for straightening the creek from Mississippi street west showed that the work would cost in the neighborhood of \$70,000. The board did

PEDAGOGUES IN TOWN

with Good Attendance.

County Superintendents Also Gather-Elocutionists and Orators Also on Hand-Programmes.

The educators of the State convened in annual convention, in the hall of the House of Representatives last evening. A very large contingent of the school officers and teachers are already on the grounds. The opening session was marked by a much larger attendance than in previous years. By 8 o'clock the seating capacity of the hall was taxed to its utmost, and if the attendance increases, more seats will have to be provided. The increased number of lady teachers present last night was remarked by the officials of the organization. The association was tardy in coming together, and it was suggested by a youngster present that the teachers should be treated as they did their charges under like conditions and be "kept in." It was nearly 8:30 o'clock when President J. N. Study, of

A duet by Misses Emma and Lelia Parr, of this city received the plaudits of the

Prayer was offered by Dr. D. W. Fishback, president of Hanover College. The retiring president, J. N. Study, refused to "inflict upon the association a valedictory address," as he stated there was no prece dent for such a proceeding in the history of the organization. The incoming president, L. O. Dale, of Wabash, was introduced. He began his address by citing instances of fraud and corrupt methods prevalent in elections, exposing the shameful practices coming under his observation of men who were seekers after office. He contended that to guard against these practices the youth of the State should be instructed tity of the murderer of John Watterson | in a higher grade of morals. They should appears to have been swallowed up in a frown down the men who stoop to such exmystery of impenetrable blackness. The tremities to obtain political preference. He said: "We must look to the schools to determine the intelligence and character of the future citizenship of our government upon which its strength and perpetuity depends. Our schools are consecrated to young people. They are set for the work of bringing to instruction which will make them strong in intellect, strong in character, and which will ald them to realize the

ideal self in this life as well as in the life to come. It should be urged upon our Legislature by the teachers that the law be so amended that the elements of civil government shall be one of the required branches to be taught in our common schools. Let the schools assume this task, which properly belongs to them, of giving such specific instructions to the pupils that they will b ed for their duties as citizens, and thus insure to the future government what is truly "of the people, by the people, and for the people." Prof. Howard Sandison, of the State Normal School, followed with an address on "The "Co-ordination of Studies." Professor Howard has the reputation of being one of the best "thinkers" in the State, and his address was listened to with marked attention throughout. He said: 'The subject, 'Co-ordination of Studies limits the discussion to the relation of the studies already in the course to their in terrelation—to their relative importance. It does not permit the consideration of what studies are to be included in the courseit requires the examination of their co ordination and their subordination as well. It really raises the question as to whether reading, writing and arithmetic are to oc cupy longer their place of prominence While raising this question, it still recognizes their essential importance. In con-sidering the question three things will be prought into view.

'The first of these is the thought that philosophy is the source of the principl that is to be employed in determining the co-ordination of the studies. This leads to the inquiry as to whether philosophy practical enough to give a working princ ple for the determination of the relation: sought for." In dealing with this poin the well-known statement by Novalis, th young German philosopher of the eightcentury-"Philosophy can bake n bread, but she can procure for us God. freedom and immortality"-was quoted and discussed, in order to show that philosoph is practical enough to furnish the princi ple for the problem in hand. The testi-mony of W. T. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, was also cited.

Following the consideration of this first thought the principle furnished by philos ophy was given, explained and illustrated. The principle was this: The world of nature and of man is a series of beings ris ing gradually from a passive form of existence to one of self-activity, freedom. This was illustrated at some length in order to show its force in determining "the co ordination of studies." Attention was next turned to the actual relations of the various studies to each other as seen in the ligh of this fruitful thought. These relations were found to be four, in a genera! view 1. The main lines of advance in the education of the child are in the realms of na ture studies, the institutions as treated in history and the ideals of the race as re vealed in art, especially in literature. The grading of these three as determin by the degree to which they reveal and de velop the child's full nature as lowest. nature studies, higher history, highest ar especially literature. 3. The fact that each one of these lines has the grading within it determined by the same idea, i. e., the various that life in the child is the center of each study and the goal toward which each is anding. Hence in the development or un olding of each study the child may be led to behold his own progress. Each of these topics was enlarged upon sufficiently to

render clear the thought to be expressed. To-Day's Programme.

Wednesday, 9 a. m. Solo, Miss Emma Parr, Indianapolis. Devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. R. Benton, Butler University. Symposium, "State or Public Education," Joseph Swain, president Indiana Univer-E. E. Griffith, superintendent Insti tution for the Blind; A. C. Johnson, super intendent Institution for Feeble Minde Youth: T. J. Charlton, superintendent Re form School for Boys. The last paper will be discussed by F. Imory, director Indianapolis Manual Train

Solo, A. H. Graham, Knightstown, Paper, "Literature and Life," Mrs. Emma Mont. McRea. Purdue University. Discussion, Mrs. M. C. Dennis, Richmond; Miss Adelaide Baylor, Wabash; Miss Anna . Flinn, Vincennes, Solo, Miss Alice Whitsell, Knightstown, Paper, "The Law of the School," Arnold Tompkins, Chicago, Discussion, Cyrus W. Hodgin, Earlham

ELECUTION AND ORATORY.

An Organization Formed and Inter-

esting Papers Read. The elocutionists and orators of the State perfected an organization yesterday morning at Agricultural Hall, Statehouse, by the election of the following permanent officers: President, T. J. MacAvoy, Indianapolis; vice president, E. P. Trueblood, of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and secretary-treasurer, Miss Carolyn Moody Gerrigh, of Purdue, Lafayette, Ind. In the absence of the Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, who was to deliver the welcome address, Rev Carstensen, of St. Paul's P. E. Church, welcomed the visitors in a five-minute address. He apologized for coming, as he did, unprepared to speak at length. His remarks were well timed, however, and elicited the applause of the assemblage at

President MacAvoy requested those present who desired to become members to come forward and enroll their names on the association's membership roll. The following ladies and gentlemen responded: Miss A. B. Castle, Union City, Ind.; Miss M. Bates, Liberty, Ind.; Miss L. E. Manchester, Denver, Ind.; Miss C. Dorsey, Danville, Ind.; O. D. Cameron, Knights town, Ind.; Mrs. N. K. Elliott, Terre Haute; Miss B. B. Jennie, Indianapolis; Mrs. C. W. Wells, Indianapolis; Mrs. M. W. Hamilton Mrs. C. F. Mount, Indianapolis; Miss Gerrish, Lafayette; Messers, T. J. MacAvoy, Indianapolis; E. P. Trueblood, Richmond, and B. C. Sherrick, Westfield, Ind. Associate Members-Mrs. C. M. D. Towers, Irvington, Ind.; Miss E. Percell, Indianapolis; Mr. D. T. Powers, Indianapolis, and Mr. G. Trott, Indianapolis. The Chair then announced the following committees: not think the result would justify the cost. | On Constitution and By-laws-E. P. True-

blood, Miss C. M. Gerrish, Mrs. M. H. Hamilton, Miss O. D. Cameron and Mr. B. The nominating committee to consist of the same committee as above. The committee on finance will consist of Mrs. C. W. Wells, Mrs. S. F. Mount and Miss B. B. Jennie. A recess was then taken until 2 p. m. On reconvening in the afternoon E.
P. Trueblood, of Earlham College, read a
paper on "Comparative Value of Ancient
and Modern Oratory." He said: "The history of the struggle for liberty throughout the world is parallel with the history of the growth of oratory. When Emerson said that 'eloquence is eminently the art that only flourishes in free countries,' he evidently did not mean to imply that it did not exist in countries struggling for freedom or in those where freedom had been wrested from them. Greece attained her greatest power in oratory during her struggle for existence, yet it is equally true that these orators were trained during the peace of the nation, when Greece was at

the height of her glory.
"The glory of Roman oratory reached its summit when the great city was torn by factions, when conspiracies were formed against her best men, when the crimes of Mark Antony, Verres and Cataline made it necessary that they should protect themselves and the 'eternal city' from ruin. Garfield would have been totally unable to quell the New York mob by the written statement: 'God reigns and the government at Washington still lives.' It was the spoken language, accompanied by appropriate action and by the spirit of the man going out to the fury of the multitude. Notice the vast difference between the public man in ancient Greece and of our own time. To the Greek the orator was the leader; he formed opinions, led the way and the common people followed. In America the public Richmond, Ind., called the convention to speaker addresses audiences of about equal intelligence with himself. They are people who do their own thinking.
"In our history we have now come to a time of profound peace. We are in that period of education and training that pre-pares great orators for the heat of the con-

test. The orations we listen to to-day are deliberative. The subjects that men must speak upon are of a business nature. It is neither necessary nor appropriate for a man to display great oratorical powers upon such practical subjects. But there is not a day passes in which the orator of ability may not find opportunity for the exertion of his powers. Where has there ever been a broader field for the orator than now, in the courts, in halls of legislation, in politics, in the lecture hall, and, above all, in the pulpit. 'Here (in America),' says Emerson, 'is room for every degree of it, on every one of its ascending stages—that of the useful speech in our commercial, manufacturing, railroad and educational conventions; that of political advice and persuasion on the grandest theater, reaching, as all good men trust, into a vast future, and so compelling the best thought and noblest administrative ability that the citizen can

Trueblood's paper elicited a five mindiscussion, engaged in by B. C. Sher-of Westfield Academy, A. R. Priest and Mrs. E. Farabee. Miss Bessie B. Jennie, of Indianapolis, followed with an exhaustive address on "Physical Culture." The pith of the whole was summed up in the following:

"For precision, for bright, quick, elastic novements, I like the German system particularly. After a long mental strain a good, quick, brisk movement is very refreshing. For public schools it is good wake-up work. For harmonious muscular development, for firmness, for the development of tissue, Swedish work is most excellent. For grace of movement and expressive physical training the aesthetic posing is very fine. Before the body is really fitted for this latter kind of work must have a sustaining force, a power o endurance and a conscious control of all of the exterior muscles, as well as a knowledge of the adaptability of the different muscles to express different sentiments. The Venus with an eccentric Minerva knee would have no art significance. The Apollo with the airy poise of the Mercury would be a monstrosity. The Faun with the front of Jove and an eye like Mars to threaten and command' would again be an incongruity. All parts must work harmoniously to make a perfect whole. We must look for our types of physical beauty and perfection, however, not among the military Germans, nor the sturdy Swedes, nor even the aesthetic Delsartean, but to the types of savage beauty found in our own wildernesses and among the sculptured re-mains and traditions of Grecian history. Look about you for a free-limbed Diana and you find the society lady, with the el bows pinned to the waist line, because i is style for sleeves to be made so that i would be as impossible for them to get their arms over their heads as it would be for Diana to put her own unsandaled foot into the dainty shoe of the aforesaid. Look for a suggestion of the perfect Venus and be greeted with the wasp-like form of the society belle, 'whose life at best is but a span.' Look for an Hercules and find the spectacled youth, with wan face and nervous gait. And the beautiful Apollo is the hollow-chested, hollow-eyed, lean, lank consumptive individual that haunts summer resorts in the hope that he may find his health hanging about on a hammock hook on a hotel veranda. We need less haste. The cramming process is only a delusion and a snare. It not only stints the body, but it impedes the progress and de-

velopment of the mind. "In the German school children are systematically trained to gymnastics, and the result is a national taste for athletic sports English schools are noted for football and cricket, and Englishmen are famous for pluck. But in our own country there is some truth in the remark made by a foreigner that the only popular recreation of the Americans is business. We find a reform in progress in this line. Educators are realizing the errors of the old ways, and in almost every public and private institution between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans there is not one that does not make some pretensions in the line of physical education. Our universities are sending out their baseball and football teams in friend ly contention, with nothing but the glory o victory to reward them. They are encourand championed by They, in turn, are followed by the colleges

and high schools. "Athletic sports are most excellent for vital development, and out-of-door sports should be encouraged for girls as well as boys. The quick, elastic, bouyant step, the bright eye and rosy cheek, guiltless of rouge, cannot always be attained by indoor exercises. Plenty of fresh air makes tonics unnecessary "In conclusion, I would add that the body should be so perfectly tuned that it will respond to the slightest whispers of the soul-its two uses being to keep souls sen-

arate and to manifest sympathies and mask its antipathies." Miss Jennie's paper was discussed by Messrs. Priest, Sherrick, Trueblood and MacAvoy and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Farabea and Miss Jennie, the gentlemen generally advocating football as a valuable means of physical culture, while the ladies argued that the game as now played is rather too violent, and does harm rather than good Mrs. Sowers, an English lady present, thought that Delsartism and physical cutture "had gone mad" in this country and that actors, actresses, orators and elocutionists generally overdid the thing when it came to gestures and body movements. "The Needs of Elecution and Delgartism in the Public Schools," was the title of at address by Miss Ola Dell Cameron, of Knightstown, Ind. She related an amusing incident in her career as a teacher of elocution. She was invited to go to Elwood, Ind., and teach a class of young pupils Delsartean methods. Her friends secured the school house for her. When she began to teach, however, the trustees of the township sent word to her that "they understood she was sent there to teach prohibi tion, and that the edifice could not be used

prohibition. Hence the objection to using the school house.

for political purposes." They knew nothing

of elocution and were told that it meant

Programme To-Day. 1:30 p. m.-Discussion by Mr. J. H. Wilkerson, of DePauw University. Paper by Mr. T. J. McAvoy, of Indianapolis, "To Understand an Author, we must unify His Thought." Discussion by Mr. Lewis H. Jones, superintendent Indianapolis schools aper by Miss Caroline Moody Gerrish, of Purdue University, "The Practical Value of Elecution." Discussion by Mr. George F. Bass, editor Indiana Young People, and public lecturer. 3:00-Paper by Hon, John L. Griffiths of Indianapolis. "How much has Personality to do with Oratory." Discussion by Rev. J. H. O. Smith, of Valparaiso.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS. Interesting Addresses and Papers at

Yesterday's Meeting. The county superintendents of the State, to the number of forty-five, assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at 2 p. m. President F. A. Cotton, of Henry county, called the association to order, and George R. Wilson, of Dubois county, acted as secretary. In the absence of C. M. Merica, of DeKaib, who was down for the first paper on the programme, Crville Apple, of Orange county, responded with an address on "How to Make Tewnship Insti-

tutes More Valuable." He said: "The township institutes are what the teachers and those who manage them make them. To improve the institutes, first improve the teachers. Those who take part in the township institutes may be divided into three classes, as follows: 1. Those who have had a full professional course of training in the best schools of the State. 2. Those who have had some professional training in these schools, but not a full course, and 3, those who have attended merely the country schools." Mr. Apple had taken some pains to ascertain how these classes stood in several ly pure.

of the counties in this State. In one of the most progressive counties, educationally. these classes were found to be as follows: Twelve per cent. had completed professional courses in some of the best schools of the State, 41 per cent, had received from one to three terms of training in these schools, and the remainder, 47 per cent., were either graduates of high schools and academies, or they had attended for several terms schools of this character having a thoroughly trained teacher in charge of the professional work. Many counties did not make so good a showing. There are fewer who have had professional training in the best schools of the State. On the other hand, there are very few persons now teaching in the State who have attended

the merely country schools. Every teacher, before entering upon the duties of his profession, should have clear ideas on the following points: 1. The purpose of education. 2. The nature of each subject to be taught, its purpose and the method in it. 3. The fact that training power to think should be mainly in mind in each recitation.

It should be the function of the township institute to take up and complete, as far as possible, the work left undone by the schools and the county institute. There should be unity existing between the work of county and township institutes. The county superintendent should have a clear understanding of the relations existing between the work of his institutes and the work done in the schools. More and better work would be accomplished by basing the township institute work on a course of study extending through a period of four years; this course of study to be based upon the course of study for the district

Good leadership is very essential to the success of the institute. Good results are also obtained by combining the institutes of two or more townships. A study of the capacity of individual members to do certain kinds of work may result in placing the talent where it will do the most good. It is important that each member be given something to do, for the doing of which he will be held responsible.

The paper was discussed by County Superintendents W. B. Sinclair, of Starke, S. E. Carr, of Clark, and J. W. Guiney, of Owen county. Superintendent W. W. Pfrimmer followed

with a humorous poem entitled "Two Schools I visited," which provoked laughter during its recital and applause when he concluded.

J. W. Robertson, of Fayette county, read

J. W. Robertson, of Fayette county, read a paper on "Lighting, Heating and Venti-lation of District Schools." He said, in substance: "Houses should be lighted from the rear and one side-left side preferable. Light should come as much as possible from the top of the window or room. Rooms should be so arranged that cold currents of air be avoided as much as possible." It was suggested that old buildings, where no provision has been made for venstovepipe and extending to the floor in such a way as to convey the cold air from the floor into the heated current in the pipe and thus relieve the room of cold and foul For new buildings it was recommended that they be constructed with large chimnevs with a sheet fron partition or a stove-

pipe extending the length of the inside, the chimney extending upward from the basement of the room, having an opening underneath the floor connected with a register. The heat generated by the smoke and heat passing through would produce an upward current of air which word draw the cold and foul air from the floor of the room. When the doors and windows are kept closed and an inlet is made to the stove for pure air, rooms thus provided can be more easily heated and thoroughly The paper was discussed at considerable length by Superintendent T. A. Mott, of

Programme To-Day.

Wayne county, L. A. Sailer, of Warren and

Paper: "How to Make Semi-annual Meetings of the County Board of Education More Profitable," Superintendent C. M. Merica, Dekalb county. Discussion: Superintendent J. W. Lydy, Clinton county; Superintendent E. J. Mc-Alpine, Kosciusko county. Paper: "Time-saving Hints to County Superintendents," Superintendent G. W. Miller, Howard county. Discussion: Superintendent J. H. Reddick, Pulaski county; Superintendent C. W Welman, Sullivan county; Superintendent J. W. Davidson, Vanderburg county,

the State?" State Superintendent Hervey D. Vories. General discussion. Report of committee on constitution and y-laws by Superintendent S. J. Huston Dearborn county.

Paper: "What Rulings of the County Su

perintendents Should Be Made Uniform for

DEATH OF JAMES GREENE.

Well Known Octogenarian Claimed by the Grim Reaper.

One of the most familiar figures passing up and down Meridian street for nany years has been James Greene, and his strong and sturdy form, his massive head and beard and his measured tread have been well known to the frequenters of this thoroughfare. Yesterday morning, at o'clock, death claimed him and he passed peacefully away. From being a man of robust health he became almost an invalid about two years ago from an attack of the grip, and he was so weakened by it that he rarely left his home done, though till that time he had retained his active bustness life. When it is considered that he had passed his eighty-third birthday, the strength of his years was remarkable. Mr. Greene has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church ever since coming to this city in 1853, and was the last of a trio of aged members of the congregation to die this year, the others being Mr. Thomas H.

Sharpe and Mr. Myron Stowell. Mr. Greene's parents were Quakers. James was the youngest of thirteen children, and was born at Scituate, R. I. He was educated in the denominational schools, his father being a minister among the Quakers. and attended till he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Baltimore and took a position in a mercantile house. After remaining there twenty months, he went to Albany, N. Y. where, under the ministry of Rev. Dr. W. B. Sprague, he joined the Presbyterian Church in 1830. From the time joining the church he became interested in the ministry and decided to enter it. He prepared himself for college at the Albany Academy, and entered Amherst, from which he was graduated in 1837. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was in college there at the same time, and Lucien Barbour, Charles N. Todd and Walter March were classmates. IJr. Greene afterward took a theological course at Princeton, N. J. For instructors there he had three eminent men-Drs. Archibald Alexander, Samuel Miller and Charles Hodge. His first work was as a home missionary near Nashville, Tenn. He was afterward pastor at Gallatin for two years; Shelbyville, Ky., for one year, and from there came to Madison, Ind., and took the position of professor of languages at Madison University, which had just been established by Dr. McMaster. The university ceased to exist, and Mr. Greene opened a private school, and later had a similar institution at Evansville. In 1853, accepting the position of secretary of the Indianapolis & Evansville Air-line road, he came to this city, and has resided here ever since. During the war he was the assistant quartermaster-general of the State. He was secretary of a business men's organization and upon leaving that he entered the Berkshire Life insurance business and continued in it till his death, his son, Mr. Daviess M Greene, being his partner. Mr. Greene was a man of much learning and one of his literary productions was a history of the Indianapolis Presbytery, and at the semiannual celebration of the First Presbyterian Church he wrote a history of the church. For many years Mr. Greene kept a diary and the important events of history and his own life furnished an interesting record. In church, business and society he was an honored and respected member. His wife and one son, Daviess M. Greene, survive

CHARGE AGAINST FOULKS.

Case of the Vincennes Cashier Arrested on a Grand Jury Warrant.

Hiram D. Foulks, under arrest at Vincennes on a federal grand jury indictment, is charged with numerous irregularities while cashier of a national bank that failed there. The indictment avers that in addition to making false entries on the books of the institution, he made false reports to the Controller of the Currency 'n March, 1891, and in May, 1892. In the first charge it is alleged that when Lindsey and Butler, of Vincennes, were loaned \$120,000, the cashier reported the amount as \$10,000. In his report of May, 1892, Foulks showed that the outstanding indebtedness of the bank or account of overdrafts was \$3,470, instead of a much larger amount. Attorney S. N. Chambers, of Indianapolis, has taken the case of Foulks, and will defend him.

Don't Tempt the Grip. Prevent it. You can do it by the proper use of "Old Process" whisky, (R. Cummins & Co., distillers, Loretto, Ky.) Strict-

MAKING A HEAVY PULL

City to Be Thoroughly Canvassed in Behalf of the Poor.

Committees Appointed at Last Night's Meeting-Arrangements for the Food Market to Be Opened To-Day.

The meeting last night called by the Com-

mercial Club finance committee for the relief of the unemployed was well attended, and absorbing interest was shown in the reports and action taken. John H. Holliday presided, as chairman of the finance committee. Prominent among those present were H. H. Hanna, John R. Wilson, N. S. Byram, V. T. Malott, C. C. Foster, Mr. Maus, Colonel Lilly, William Fortune, A. F. Potts, Lewis Hollweg, John P. Frenzel and others. Chairman Holliday called attention to the special urgency of the situation, remarking that the city has a tremendous duty to perform in preventing severe suffering among a class composing in part the bone and sinew of the population. He said that the amount received from the previous appeals is nearly \$6,000. The full list is given hereafter. Treasurer Hollweg reported \$140 received since the last report, the day before.

Mr. Frenzel made a report from the subcommittee on finance, saying that it had been determined to recommend a thorough, systematic and vigorous canvass of the city, and for this purpose the city had been divided into thirty-one districts, and two canvassers had been appointed for each district, with slight exception, where the work was committed to three canvassers. He stated that books containing the pledges in blank had been prepared and printed and were ready for distribution. The forms present three different modes of payment, cash, by the week or monthly, and suggested that the canvasser, having learned the wish of the subscriber, should draw a pen through the two forms not chosen. Mr. Frenzel also reported that special canvassers had been appointed for several lines business, as follows:

Committee on Manufacturers-J. F. Pratt, Chairman; C. C. Foster, Thomas E. Chandler, John Shaw, Sam E. Rauh, Charles Lilly, Hervey Bates, jr., A. A. Barnes, Worth Merritt W. E. Rockwood, Fred A. Hetherington, D. M. Parry, W. H. Tucker, M. S. Huey, A. H. Nordyke, Frederick Schmid, Henry Bauer, Fred Bachman, P. B. Raymond, Jesse Fletcher, Michael B. Raymond, Jesse Fletcher, Michael Clune, Albert Sahm, Thomas Madden, Frank Helwig, T. S. Laycock.
Committee on Statehouse-Albert Gall, 'ommittee on Courthouse-E. M. John-

n, H. C. G. Bals.

Committee on Postoffice-Ed P. Thompson, W. O. Patterson. Committee on Railroads-Oran Perry, H. Committee on Stockyards-R. R. Shiel hairman, George C. Beck, Michael Sells. Committee on Breweries, Hotels and Banks V. T. Malott chairman, F. A. Maus, D. P. Erwin, H. W. Lawrence, Frederick Fahney, J. P. Frenzel, Albert Lieber. Committee on Wholesale District—William I. Schmidt chairman, R. K. Syfers, A. Kipp, V. K. Hendricks, E. L. McKee, James R. Ross, Henry Wetzel, Lon Hendrickson, I. S. Gordon, A. B. Gates, H. B. Hibben, G. . Schnull. The districts and the canvassers whose luty it is to seek subscriptions in each are

s follows: First District-Northwest corner of Meridian and Washington, west to Illinois, north on Illinois to Ohio, east on Ohio to Meridian, south on Meridian to Washington. C. W. Sloan, H. P. Wasson. Second District-Northwest corner of Illinois and Washington streets, west on Washington to Mississippi, north on Missssippi to Indiana avenue, southeast on Indiana avenue to Illinois street, south on Illinois to starting point. John Rauch, Geo. Third District-Northeast corner of Meridian and Washington, east on Washing-

ton to Pennsylvania, north on Pennsylvania to Ohio, west on Ohio to Meridian, south on Meridian to starting point. John T. Brush, George P. Marott. Fourth District-Northeast corner of Pennsylvania and Washington, north on Pennsylvania to Massachusetts avenue, northeast on Massachusetts avenue to Alabama, south on Alabama to Washington. west on Washington to starting point. Frank Stalnaker, Paul H. Krauss. Fifth District-Vance Block, east on Washington to Alabama, south on Alabama to Georgia, west on Georgia to Penn-

sylvania, north on Pennsylvania to starting point. Arthur Jordan, William A. Sixth District-Southeast corner of Meridian and Washington, east on Washington to Pennsylvania, south on Pennsyl vania to Georgia, west on Georgia to Meridian. Sol Hays, Herman Lieber. Seventh District-Southwest corner of Meridian and Washington, west on Washington to Illinois, south on Illinois to depot, east to Meridian. L. S. Ayres, W. N. Short, Ferd L. Mayer. Eighth District-Southwest corner of Illiicis and Washington, west on Washington

o Mississippi, south on Mississippi to Georgia, east on Georgia to Illinois, north on Illinois to starting point. George Townley, John N. Carey, A. L. Mason.
Ninth District Southwest corner Mississippi and Washington, west on Washington to city limits, south on Mississippi to railway, southwest on Kentucky avenue to city limits. Albert Izor, John McGaw. Tenth District-Northwest corner Washirgton and Mississippi, west on Washington to city limits, north on Mississippi to New York, west on New York to city limits.

J. C. Schaf, Charles McGuire. Eleventh District-Northwest corner In liana avenue and Illinois, northwest on Indiana avenue to West, north on West to First, east on First to Illinois, south to starting point. Logan Scholl, J. S. Ferrell. Twelfth District-Northwest corner Mississippi and New York, north to Indiana avenue, northwest to Fall creek bridge, scuth to New York street, east to starting point Henry Russe, Peter Sindlinger, Thir eenth District-All territory north of First and west of Illinois to city limits. N. Byram, R. O. Hawkins. Fourteenth District-Northeast corner of Illinois and Ohlo, east on Ohlo to Massachusetts avenue, northeast on Massachu-

setts to Alabama, north on Alabama to North, west on North to Illinois, south on Illinois to starting point. Emil Wulschner, Merrill Moores. Fifteenth District - Northeast corner of North and Illinois, north on Illinois to city limits, east to Alabama, south on Alabama to North, west on North to starting point. C. E. Coffin, Robert Martindale. Sixteenth District-Northeast corner of Alabama and Massachusetts avenue, north-

east on Massachusetts avenue to College,

north on College to Christian avenue, west on Christian to Alabama, south on Alabama to starting point. F. H. Carter, William Bushmann. Seventeenth District-Corner of Christian and College avenues, north on College to Ninth street (both sides), east on Ninth to olumbia avenue, south on Columbia Malott avenue, southwest on Malott to Peru railroad tracks, south on Peru railroad tracks to Massachusetts avenue, southwest on Massachusetts to College avenue. Chas. Hutchinson, Thos. C. Day. Eighteenth District-Northeast corner of Vermont and Massachusetts avenue, northeast on Massachusetts avenue to Noble street, south on Noble street to New York street, west on New York to Alabama, north on Alabama to starting point. Harry Thudium, Jno. R. Wilson.

Nineteenth District-Northeast corner of St. Clair and Massachusetts avenue, northeast on Massachusetts avenue to Clifford avenue, east on Clifford avenue (both sides) to city limits, south to Michigan street, west to Noble street, north on Noble to starting point. A. F. Potts, Dr. Joseph Twentieth District-Northeast corner of Alabama and Washington, east on Washington to Noble, north on Noble to New York, west on New York to Alabama, south

on Alabam. to starting point. Andrew Stef-

Twenty-first District-Northeast corner of

fen. Nathan Morris.

Noble and Washington, east on Washington to city limits, north to Michigan, west to Noble, south to Washington street. C. M. Schad, Harry B. Smith. Twenty-second District-Southeast corner Alabama and Washington, east on Washington to Noble, south on Noble to Louisiana, west on Louisiana to Alabama, north on Alabama to Washington, Frank Vonnegut, Cortland Van Camp.

wenty-third District-Southeast corner Noble and Washington, east on Washington to city limits, south on State to Bates, west on Bates to Noble, north on Noble to Washington-T. Taggart, Frank M. Dell. Twenty-fourth District-Southeast corner Louislana and Virginia avenue, Virginia avenue southeast to Dillon, north on Dillon to Louisiana, west on Louisiana to starting point-Chas. Keehring, Leon Selig. Twenty-fifth District-Northeast corner Oillon and Prospect, east on Prospect to Reed, north on Reed to English avenue, west on English avenue to Dillon, south on Dillon to starting point-William Mohs,

S. S. Kiser. Twenty-sixth District-Southeast corner Prospect and Shelby, south on Shelby to Belt railroad, east and northeast to Bree

pect, west on Prospect to starting point
-William Beatty, Nicholas Jose.
Twenty-seventh District-Southwest corner Shelby and Morris, south on Shelby to Belt milroad, west on Belt railroad to Mad-ison avenue, north on Madison avenue to Morris, east on Morris to starting point.— Chas, Eitel, Fred Hofnerr. Twenty-eighth District—Southwest corner Madison avenue and Morris, south on Mad-

ison avenue to Belt railroad, west on Belt railroad to White river, north to Morris, east on Morris to Madison avenue.—Fred Kroeckel, M. Clune.
Twenty-ninth District—Southeast corner
New Jersey and Virginia avenue, southeast on Virginia avenue to Morris, west on Morris to New Jersey, north on New Jersey to starting point.-M. C. Staley, Robert F.

Thirtieth District-Southwest corner South and New Jersey, south on New Jersey to Morris, west on Morris to Union, north on inion to Madison avenue, northwest on Madison avenue to South, east on South to starting point.—Carl Von Hake, A. W.

Thirty-first District-Southwest corner Meridian and South, west on South to West,

south on West to Morris, east on Morris to Union, north on Union to Madison avenue, northwest on Madison avenue to starting point.-Richard Mussman, D. M. Parry. Mr. Frenzel requested that all canvassers who were not present last night call this morning, at the Commercial Club, and receive the printed forms. Those in districts where there are manufacturing establishments not reached by the manufacturers' committee are requested to take enough of the books so that each workingman or other person earning wages may subscribe. Mr. Frenzel emphasized that any sum of not canvassers were authorized, however, to accept provisions or other supplies fitted to the necessities of those to be benefited. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Han-na stated that the number of rations issued during the day from the charity organization was 128, which means easily four times that number of persons provided for dur-ing the day. The number of new applications was thirty. Mr. Hanna further reegistration and the food market had decided to open the market in the Burford Building, on Pearl street, just west of the Commercial Club. The room is a large and deep one, and, when fitted up, as it will be to-day, will be well adapted to the work. It was hoped, he said, to open the market to-morrow, but of this there is yet some loubt, owing to the fact that the room had been used for storage purposes and possession was not given the committee until evening. The carpenters will be put to work this morning. Mr. Hanna said the committee had given most diligent study to the ration to be dispensed, but had not settled finally upon it. It would, however, be subject to change as the exigencies demand.

Colonel Lilly related that without solicitation on the part of any of the proprietors the employes at his works had subscribed the equivalent of \$100 in sums ranging from 0 cents to 50 cents a week, the first name down being Edmunds, the office boy, who led off with 10 cents a week. The list had been posted up in the shop where the employes congregate, and gave of their own motion what they saw fit.

There were divers other features of the work discussed, and adjournment was the gentlemen present that the noble work of relief would no be allowed to fail by the citizens of Indianapolis. The utmost so-licitude was expressed that the relief given should be consistent with the manliness and self-respect of honest and industrious workingmen who are fettered with adverse conditions of which they are the chief vic-

The food market to be maintained by the Commercial Club for the relief of deserving unemployed will probably be opened to-morrow. The room to be occupied is in the Burford Building, at No. 25 West Pearl street. C. R. Lane will have charge of the registration work, and J. W. Dill, with a force of clerks, will dispense the supplies. On application for food the relief commit tee will investigate the case of the appli cant as to citizenship and necessity, and if he be found deserving he will be provided with a grocer's pass book. The goods sold will be charged to the recipient, and will also be recorded on his book. Once each week supplies may be drawn, consisting of a substantial allowance of necessary food. All those applicants sent from the Commercial Club to the Plymouth Charity Organization since the work began will be transferred back to the relief committee. By this plan the food market will begin supplying from six to eight hundred families at once. The first donation to the market arrived yesterday in the form of nine bushels of potatoes, the gift of a farmer living south of the city. By way of obligation to sustain the credit extended the patron of the food market signs a contract, a duplicate of which appears in the pass book given him. Those in charge will deal only with men or women who are heads of fam-

Yesterday's Subscriptions.

Among the subscriptions to the fund of the Commercial Club relief committee, yesterday, were the following: E. C. Atkins & Co...... \$100.00 McElwaine-Richards Company, by George A. Richards, treasurer, & Employes McElwaine - Richards Company, \$7.62 per week..... James R. Ross..... W. H. Coleman.... Miss H. N..... G. W. Eichholtz.... Indianapolis Brewing Company, by A. Lieber, manager..... Employes of Eli Lilly & Co., \$7.55 per week..... George B. Walton..... Peter Mueller.....

Total\$5,569.91 A contribution of nine bushels of potatoes was made to the committee by Mr. C. C. Fehr, manager of the Country Club.

AMUSEMENTS.

Robson on the Dromios. There is naught to suggest the merry-

tempered Dromio in Stuart Robson, once his face is cleansed of grease paint and his ambling legs are sheathed in trousers with a regulation cut-away buttoned prone against a faultless cravat and an uno'strusive citizen's derby set squarely on his head. His face and kindly eyes are almost priestly in their benevolent expression. He is an entertaining talker and, what is more fascinating, always conveys the impression to those who are favored with an audience that he is deeply interested in what they have to say. His production of the "Comedy of Errors" is a subject that calls for some expression beholden to its success almost every day, or as often as he meets any one who enjoys discussing its merits. Seated in his dressing room last night, Mr. Robson launched out with the remark: "Now and then I notice there are still people who call the 'Comedy of Errors' only a merry

Then with a delicate intonation and a little halting laugh, suggesting his favorite stage voice, he said: "Shakspeare called it a comedy, and-Shakspeare ought to know. No such lines as those spoken by Adriana were ever written in farce." Then the question of the necessity for a striking physical resemblance between th two Dromios was another point on which he insists the success of a production of "Comedy of Errors" depends. According to Mr. Robson, and under the circumstances Mr. Robson ought to be fair authority, it makes all the difference in the world whether the Dromios resemble each other to any great degree. "I never heard of the Dromios being cast in any other way. said he, not concealing his surprise at the contrary suggestion. And he is of course correct. While the audience is not to be deceived or confused, the actors must be deceived or the play would have no meaning. But actors are really persons of intellect same as others of the human species, and they could not be expected to feign deception if one Dromio were as Robson makes him and the other a tall, slender dude. Might as well expect the couple to be married, in a play, of course, to mistake the swaggering villain in plaid pantaloons for the minister who is to unite them. "Mr. Shine's point of excellence above that of Mr. Crane as the other Dromio said Mr. Robson, "and this is not said in disparagement to Mr. Crane's ability in the least, lies in the fact that he not only much more resembles me in physical appearance, but he has the key-the musical pitch of voice-necessary to still further carry out the deception. Mr. Crane, with his powerful voice, did not thus resemble me. No: I hardly think there can be any doubt as to the necessity in having the Dromio alike. I have even considered giving the performance with one man taking both parts, using a double only when it is necessary for both to be on at the same time

Joe Jefferson once produced 'Comedy of Errors' in that manner.' "But would not that detract from the interest the audience might take in study ing the work of two actors in the part?" would not tell the audience." "Could you successfully carry out the de

I did it once when Mr. Crane and myself were playing the piece. One night Mr. Crane was badly out of voice. He is an inch or so taller than I, but I obviated that with high and low-heeled shoes, and played both characters myself, he only coming on when it was necessary for us both to ap-"And was not the deception discovered?"

ception?

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fact was afterwards published." At this point came a genue knock at the dressing room door, and Mrs. Robson's voice cut short the interview.

English's-"Monte Carlo."

Primrose and West's "Monte Carlo," which opened a two days' engagement at English's last night, is neither farce nor minstrel, but a happy compilation of both given by a meritorious caste, including George Wilson, the three Gormans-John, George and James-George Preston, Mack Menter, Master James Davlin, Fern Melrose, Marie Louise Clayton, Annie Suits, Marie Broughton and Nettie Sheehan and the two grand opera singers, Marius De-laur and Alice Debrimonte. The performance is supposed to be the outcome of a band of visitors who went broke at Monte Carlo. The performance predominates with songs, there being a number of good voices in the company, and the entertainment was highly pleasing, deserving a far better audience than that present. The familiar names on the bill is sufficient to insure a highly creditable show. Dan Quinlan, an old-time variety man, acted as Questar in the half-toned minstrel part that fell in the second act. The Gorman boys introduced a take-off on Dahomey village of Midway Plaisance. There was some excellently rendered duets and trios, and a goodly quantity of monologues and topical songs by the gallery-provoking Wilson. His version of "He Who Sips Those Ruby Lips" was enough to throw Della Fox into a perfect convulsion of laughter. Wilson's voice is richly sonorus as ever. Between the second and third acts Delaur and Debrimonte, advertised as the "world's greatest operatic duetists," give the difficult Toreador song from "Carmen," drinking song from "Galatea" and the duet from "Ill Trovatore." Each number was flatteringly received. There will be two per-

formances to-day The Oberlia Glee Club Concert. The concert of the Oberlin Glee Club, next Friday night, is attracting considerable attention. The well-merited popularity is evinced by the fact that their annual concert at home is considered the leading event of the year, the choice of seats being auctioned off at large premiums, as was formerly the plan at the music festival. Mr. Rounds, the violinist of the club, although but seventeen years old, is the pride of the Conservatory of Music and considered their brightest student. His coneption and execution of difficult composions and his mastery of the instrument is said to be wonderful. His playing is brilliant and vigorous as well as broad and sympathetic, and his intonation is always clear and pure. While the club excels in standard music they are equally fine in pieces like the "Barn Yard Idyl," which was considered about the funniest of the college glees sang here last winter. Seats may be reserved without charge at the Y.

M. C. A. this morning.

Amusement Notes. There are six artists in the "Friends" ompany, which appears at the Grand tomorrow night, who are leading people. Selena Fetter-Royle has been leading lady with Robson & Crane, Edwin Booth, with the New York Lyceum Theater Company, . M. Palmer's company and many others; Edwin Milton Royle was leading juventle with Booth & Barrett, the young Salvini and other stars; E. D. Lyons was, for years, leading character actor at the Drury Lane, in London, and was especially engaged and brought to this country to play in the great production of "Midsummer's Night Dream;" Lucius Henderson, Henry Bergman and Harry Allen have also been leading men with prominen organizations. Thus, theater goers are sure to witness some good acting during the engagement

The production of "Wang" at English's, to-morrow night and the remainder of the week, will be something of a novelty, as new people are to be seen in the company, and the scenic accessories are also new. When Hopper produced "Panjandrum," "Wang" reverted to its original owners, and, believing that the piece had not outlived its popularity, they revived it this season on an elaborate scale and with the best artists to be found. Their confidence in the work appears to be well founded. for success has attached itself to the pro-duction, despite the general dull season. The new Regent of Stam is Edwin Stevens. a very able comedian, who plays the part on entirely original lines. Joseph Greensfelder, Virginia Earl, Ethel Lynton are other well-known singers who will appear. Stuart Robson will repeat "The Comedy of Errors" at the matinee at the Grand to-day and to-night for the last time, there being a large advance sale for both per-

The Berlin Tageblatt says that Eugene Wolff, the explorer, has received news from Uganda, dated July 15, saying that the Mohammedans have again been expelled by the

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ence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use. "My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using Bradfield's Female Regulator for two months is getting well."

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